4

CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
COUGHA,
SORN THROAT,
ASTRINA, ASTRUA, BLEEDING OF LUNGS, CATARRE,

WROOPING Co When Olive Tar is inhaled, its bealing, Balsamic Odors brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of Threat, Brouchial Tubes, and all the Air Celts of the Lungs. Threat, Bronchisi Tudes, and all the Air Cents of the Lungs.
INTERNAL PAINS CRASH WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN.
SOFE THOSE, Could, Colic, inflammation, Dysentery, &c.
EXTERNAL PAINS CANNOT EXIST WHERE OLIVE TAR IS
APPLIED.

Rhoumatism, Neuralgis, Sprains, Bruisce, Buras, &c.

J. R. Sinford's Iron and Sulphur Powders Purify and Revitalize the Blood, Strengthen the Digostice Organs, And Regulate all the Se An Hustrated Circular, containing testimonials from Guorga Law, esq., 5th-av, New York.
Burron Draphr, esq., Ranker, New York.
Harac V. Fowler, esq., Postmanter, New-York.
Harac V. Fowler, esq., Postmanter, New-York.
Huchlow Whini, esq., Albary.
Gen. Dery Grann, Washington, D. C.
Cel Ban't Golf, Hartford, Gon.
Col Chas. May, U. S. A.
The Rev. Envane Bindert, New-York.
The Rev. Dr. Leonard, Extler, N. H.
The Rev. Of F. A. Spinning, Butternuta, N. Y.
And a large number of other preminent persons.
Illustrated Cincular rase by Mail.
Other Ter., 50 cents per bottle, or 75 cents by mail, J.

Office Tax, 50 cents per bottle, or 75 cents by mail, postpaid.

Powders, \$1 a package, and no charge for postage. Address the

GROWN TAX Co., No. 315 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMP'M .- E. ANTHONY No. 208 BROADWAY. Open during the evening natif Jan. 1. GAYPHTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

People are loudly proclaiming the virtues of GAYETY'S MEDI-GAYED PAPER, or the water-closet. It is a sure our and pre-ventive of Pilins. For sale, in convenient packages, by all drug-gists, fancy-goods dealers &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 448 Broadway. J. R. BURDSALL'S

J. R. BURDSALL'S

ARNICA LINIMANT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penestraing vegetable oil. For all the

ACRES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.

RINKLWATISM, BRUESKS, SPRAINS.

Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but Branpail's original stricle. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. STEINWAY & SONS'

PATENWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRING GRAND PLANOS,
We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newlyinvested Overstring Grand Plano by letters patent, dated Desember 20, 1856.
Having ascertained that several Plane manufacturers have lateby commonced making Overstring Grands, we hereby nowly
them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our
patent to the full extent of the law.

BYELWAY & SONS, Nos. 23 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE-A RARE OPPORTURITY PRESENT RIGHT FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTURITY PRESENTED.—The whole or part of a newly-invested self-acting Truning Lather, which can be seen in full and successful operation. Address Truning Lather, Tribune Office. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best ome extent for the safe, sure, rapid, and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Brenchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thou-sands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in

re are worthless counterfedts. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. Fowns & Co., Boston, whose printed name is on the

sier wrapper. Sold in New-York by Bannas & Pare, F. C. Wells & Co. BRORMAN & Co., SCHIRFFELIN, BROTHERS & Co., McKinson & Robbin, and by druggists and dealers everywhere, in city and

THE DUBUQUE HERALD Germeriy Express and Herald), Enters upon its 19th volume January 1, 1898. THE OLDREY FARE IN IOWA. SE Extensive circulation in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois,

The Ulliber rate is lowe, Wisconsin, Illinois, Misnesota, and Nebraska, it is a most Madren.

It is published Daily, Semi-Weskly, and Weekly, and Advertisements are inserted at uniform rates.

The attention of merchants, jobbers, and manufacturers is invited to these facts.

J. B. Donn & Co., Proprietors. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Breadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York. A SPECIAL CARD TO BUYERS OF SEWING-MA-ONINES.—The celebrated
ETRIKA SEWING-MACHINES—Price \$50, Complete,
will be mortgaged to those not having the full amount, by applying at the office, No. 489 Brondway, cor. Broomest.

THE GROVER & BAKER THE GROVER OF DARLES

BEWING MACRINE COMPANY

Envite the attention of Tailors, Vest, and Corset-makeus, and

others who may prefer the "Lock Stitch" seam to their

FIFT DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACRINE,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

SKATERS, Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use Dr. Sweet's infalling Lineaut. Sold by all

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION First and Bracket From Sarms,
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
ord the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. Hanning & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

FOR CHILBLAINS,

Du. Swent's INPALLER LINIMENT is an immediate and effect

typ remady. Note the second of the seco

FINELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES re-ceived the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Machine work; slac Highest premium at the Fair of the Franklin Inst., New-Jersey State Fair, etc., etc. Agents wanted. Office, No. 363 Broadway.

STICK TO IT. Depot No. 102 Fulton et., New-York.
THOS. JOHNSON, Agent

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Userci in svery House.

For Salk Evenywhere.

Manufactured by H. C. Syalbine & Co., No. 48 Coder-st.

Post-Office address, Box No. 8,600.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPERS are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking nor turning up behind. BAYCKULON'S HAIR DYR, she best in the world; the only harmless and redisole Dye known. Applied at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ledies, ity it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers. IRON IN THE BLOOD.

DESPETEIA AND SCROPULA,
In their worst forms, effectually cured by the use of the PERTWIAN SIREP, or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron combined. Sold wholesale and retail by Harnis & Co. No. 439
Broadway. Get a pamphlet on the "Importance of Iron in the
Bleod." Send to any address.

NEW SEWING MACHINE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladi Long Braids, Fronts, Haif Wigs, &c., is now complete. I spilendld Dye is applied by experienced artists, to the satisfact of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Aster House.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. Woon's, and after thoroughly teating its qualifies, we find that where the bair is thin it will thicken it, if gray is will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy gopearance, as well as keeps the half from falling off.—[Baltimore Clipper.

Depot No. 644 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .-- INLFAM-MATION OF THE EVELIDS.—This Ointment, lightly smeare the cyclids at night, will soon effect a cure, provided the et ach be kept in order, and the secretions rectified by the Pills

GRAPE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONSECTION. ... The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting, held at Hartford, Jan. 10:

President—Daniel S. Dewey, Hartford,
Vice President—C. S. Middlebrook of Bridgeport, E. A. Holcomb, Granby.
Secretary—M. C. Weld, Hartford.
Trocaucer—Richard H. Phelps, Windsor.

The prospect of the grape crop next year was reported favorable. Connecticut, it was stated, made last year 200,000 gallons of wine, and that made without ogar took the first prize at the State Fair, and was prozounced equal to the choicest Rhenish wines. A discussion was had on the best manner of preserving grapes, and it was shown that they kept the longest by laying them down in cork dust in a barrel, and then putting the barrel in a cool place. The Diana, Hart-ford Prolific, Isabella, and Concord were the kinds of grapes recommended in their order for cultivation in Connecticut. Several kinds of wild grapes were also recommended.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

A. W. Bowman, "Old Post-Office Building," corner of Front and Market streets, Orrowwa, Iowa, will supply our friends in that city and vicinity with THE DAILY and WARKLY TRIBUNE in advance of the mails. IN SECURITY OF THE MALE.

G. W. JOHNSON IS OUT Agent in Bridgeton, N. J., for the sale of THE THINKE, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions.

P. L. GLERERT (Museum Building) ALBANT, has THE TRIB-UNE for sale.

J. P. Pore is our Agent in FALL RIVER for the sale of TRE
TRIBUSE. Our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions can
be obtained from him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
Business letters for THE TRIBENE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GENELST & Co.
Mo notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the morning a is delivered to City Subscribers at 124 cents per week.

To New Subscribers to the Weekly Tribune .-We printed 6,000 more copies this week, making 192,000, but the entire edition is exhausted, and we must again ask the indulgence of our new subscribers till next week's issue.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 13 .- Not in session. House, Jan. 13 .- Mr. Smith, Dem., of Va., spoke in favor of Mr. Clark's resolution, and in conde tion of the Helper book. He was responded to by Mr. Bingham, Rep., of Ohio, when a heated cross firing between them took place. A general discussion then ensued, until Mr. Pennington, Rep., of N. J., moved the adoption of the plurality rule on the vote for Speaker, to take effect on Monday next. Several points of order were raised, but no questlon was taken, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 13 .- The bill to repeal the act to equalize the State tax was reported by Mr. Goss. The Rules were reported by Mr. Fiero, with amendments, and agreed to. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hammond for new Railroads in New-York; one by Mr. Prosser to provide money for completing the Canals; one by Mr. Richmond in regard to Di vorces, and one by Mr. Fiero exempting Firemen from taxation. The bill to make the act in regard to Lake and River Navigation Companies also apply to Long Island Sound, was passed. After some debate, a motion to adjourn over to Monday evening was adopted, 19 to 9. The bill to amend the charter of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company was passed. A bill to prevent improper charges by Constables gave rise to some remarks about City and County frauds. Progress was reported, and the Senate adjourned.

Assembly, Jan. 13-Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. Kelsey, to provide against unsafe buildings; one by Mr. Slingerland, to protect the property of married women; one by Mr. Rider, to erect the county of Canisteo; one by Mr Myers, to pay interest on Ca nal drafts; one by Mr. Decker, to influence colored persons to emigrate to this State; one by Mr. McFad den, to enlarge Clinton Prisons. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hubbell, to authorize the purchase of certain lands for Sing Sing Prison. Adourned till Monday, at 7 p. m.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Kangaroo will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Three more bodies were taken from the ruins of the Pemberton Mill yesterday-two of which were so badly mutilated that they could not be identified. The Coroner's inquest was continued.

The steamer New-York, from Bremen via Southampton Dec. 29, for this port, put into Halifax vesterday afternoon short of coal. She brings five days later news than our last advices. The Pope refuses to be represented in the Congress, unless the rumored authorship of the pamphlet entitled "La Pape et le Congres" be denied by Napoleon. There was nothing of interest as to the war between Spain and Morocco. Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Consols closed at 954@95\$ on the 28th.

The Washington Debating Society met yesterday, and talked till it got tired, and then adjourned. Extra Billy Smith was voluble and impudent. He deserved severer handling than he received at the hands of Mr. Bingham. In some expressions of a very deep-seated character, attered by Mr. Etheridge, we take it for granted he referred to Smith. Mr. Pennington tried to get a vote on the plurality rule, but forthwith the Administration Democrats began to interpose obstacles. After wasting time in this manner to no purpose, the attempt was abandoned

It is often asked why the Republicans do not insist upon getting a vote on the plurality rule The answer is, simply because they are in a minroity. and have no power to hold the body to a vote on the subject. A motion to adjourn being always in order, any movement of this sort is instantly threatened whenever a majority conclude to stop doing nothing and go home. Whenever a majority insist upon the plurality rule, they will get it whatever hindrances and obstructions may be interposed by the factionists. These amiable persons threaten to fillibuster, and do many terrible things, before they will submit to the operation of such rule. But all that sort of thing can be terminated by firmness and determination on the part of the majority.

It is, therefore, in the power of any three Administration men to organize the House whenever they choose, and still vote for their own candidate. What is the reason that number cannot be found ? Is the Administration powerless, or doesn't it want the House organized?

The Board of Police Commissioners vesterday investigated the case of Officer Terhune of the Fourteenth Ward, who was charged with arresting a negro, and subsequently attempting to get him sent to Virginia as a slave. According to the story of the officer, he saw the man leaning against a fence for some time, and concluding that he was drunk, took him to the Station-House, and there learned from his own lips that he was a fugitive slave. The idea of sending him back to Slavery and receiving the reward of his patriotism seized the policeman, and the next day, although advised by his superior officer that his duty was done when he had preferred the charge of intoxication, he took the man before Justice Brennan, and telling the magistrate that he was a slave, had him held while he went in quest of Marshal Rynders and the bloodmoney. M. anwhile Mr. C. S. Spencer and Mr. S. L. Macomber appeared as counsel for the negro. and learning that he was held for drunkenness, of fered to pay the fine, \$10, to effect his release. The magistrate sept for the poor wretch. He came in, looking dreadfully downcast, as though he was goin to the gallows. The usual questions as to his name, age, and residence, were put. When it came to the latter question, a cue from counse eaused him to brighten up is an instant, and with renewed life, "New-Hampshire," said he. "You " may go," said the Judge, with a laugh, and in a

few seconds the negro was again at liberty. Ten

letter to the Judge from the Marshal, requesting him to hold the man; but he came too late. In view of this case, Mr. Bowen offered a resolution yesterday to the effect that if policemen burned slavecatchers, they would become subject to discipline and correction. Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stillman voted for the resolve; Messrs. Wood, Powell, and Ulshoeffer against it; Mr. Bailey would not vote, and Mr. Stranahan was absent. The resolution was therefore lost.

THE ORGANIZATION. We think it would be well if some measure could be brought to bear upon the very factious course the Administration members are pursuing to prevent the organization of the House. It is pretended that the Post Office Department is embarrassed for want of funds. We do not believe it. The truth is, there are wealthy bankers who stand out of sight, behind the Government and its creditors, who are interested in preserving the present state of things. All the Post-Office Department has to do, to get on with entire case, is to furnish contractors and others with certificates of balances, and to point out the sources where the money can be obtained for them. These sources are perfectly well known, have boundless resources, and all the public creditor has to do is to step up and get shaved. It is understood that the agent of the foreign banking-house of Rothschild & Co., in this city, holds a quarter of a million, or so, of these Post-Office securities, bought in at eight or ten per cent. discount, which securities are drawing interest. Of course the sum is accumulating every day. Nobody suffers by this operation, except the victimized contractors. Who profits by it, except the purchasers, we do not know. But one thing seems very plain. The Administration, or the Post-Office Department alone must have some friends in Congress, who would be willing to withdraw their merely factious opposition to the plurality rule, and allow a Speaker to be elected, if the Executive officials desired an organization. As they do not seem to exert the least influence in the case, we take it for granted that they feel no solicitude whatever on the subject. Whether influential members of the Administration are in league with capitalists in this instance, for good reasons, to prevent an organization, of course we have no means of knowing. All we can say is, that if such a thing could be true, the parties interested would do precisely what the members of the Administration are doing to-day at Washington. We think it would be quite well to stop any possible by-play of this sort, by having it understood that interest shall cease on the Post-Office certificates after the 15th of January. We think such a course would be in the interest of the contractors. and would accelerate the organization.

DOUGLAS AT CHARLESTON. Mr. Douglas is evidently pluming himself on his Charleston prospects. He has won the hardly contested State of Indiana, which Messrs. Bright and Fitch, his mortal enemies, have latterly carried in their breeches pocket. And he has exhibited popuhar strength in the Kentucky Democratic Convention as against Messrs. Guthrie, Breckenridge, and Company. To be sure, his relative strength is small in that State, but it is something for him to have friends in a Slave State which has two candidates of its own in the field. His friends at Washington, it is said, claim that he has already a majority of the forthcoming Convention. It would not surprise us to find that when it comes to assemble he has half of that body nominally in his favor, perhaps even a majority. But of that number we expect to see many of easy virtue, who will stick to Mr. Douglas just so long as it will pay, and no longer. When we find the janizaries of Democracy in New-England, for example, as well as in New-York and some other quarters, holding out on a principle, we shall expect to behold a millenium very soon. Let the man turn up at Charleston, who will have office and patronage to bestow, in prospect, and the gth of his legs as a running candidate will be found much greater than those of Mr. Douglas. Above all, let a few, a very few, of the Southern States show their teeth in the Convention, and the way the Douglas votes in several quarters will go under, will be a spectacle only matched by what we are told may be seen at the seal-holes in the ice of the Arctic regions. They will go down so quick they cannot be counted.

We do not wish to discourage Mr. Douglas or his friends, but if they are in earnest in expecting a nomination at Charleston, and have any tears to spare, they had better be preparing to shed them just about that time. Even should Mr. Douglas be able to count up a clear majority of delegates at the first start, it must be remembered that under the Democratic regime it takes two-thirds to nominate. So that, without this proportion, his prospects are just as dim as if he could muster no more than a third of the body. In fact, we were about to say, that Douglas could not be neminated even if he should find two-thirds of the votes of the Convention willing to support him. There are certain Southern men and Southern interests that do not intend to go for him under any circumstances whatever. These parties belong to the controlling wing of the party, and have so long had their own way in Democratic National Conventions, that we believe they intend to maintain their position at all events in April, at Charleston, and to do as they have always done, coerce the body into submission to themselves, or rebel and repudiate the proceedings of the Convention. Brown of Mississippi avows this to be his position, substantially, and the Alabama Democratic Convention has just promulgated it as their

With all the encouragement the signs of the times offer to the Douglas men, and all the gratifying incidents of the canvass for delegates, which so charm, and delight, and encourage that wing of the begus Democracy, we are compelled to say that, in our judgment, they denote nothing substantial in the way of getting the short-legged gentleman on the track at Charleston. They are but fog banks, and not solid land; and the wary political mariner must beware how he trusts to their deceitful appearance.

If we are asked who is likely to be the happy man-who will be selected by that prospectively most harmonious assemblage, we politely beg leave to decline all response. It is an easier function to predict what that body will not do than what it will do Its negative results are far more palpable to the eye of prophetic vision than its affirmative conduct. In this, a whole ocean opens before us, and what way the Convention may conclude to steer, it would be temerity indeed to predict. All we are sure of is, that it will take in a full freight of the negro, and filling the upper hold, lower hold, poop, and deck, wherever there is sitting room or standing room, and the Douglas men and all other men who go to the Convention, have got to submit peaceably to minutes later the policeman arrived, and handed a | the company or go overboard.

PUNEBAL BAKED MEATS.

until only a solitary banqueter was left to propose his own health, and peace to the manes of his defunct cronies. The Democrats of Boston, upon the anniversary of the fight of New-Orleans, are wont to meet around the mahogany tree of the Revere House, partly to pay their respects to the shade of Gen. Jackson, but chiefly to weep for the political contumacy of New-England-to sigh with the soup, to meditate over the meats, to groan with their greg, and to finish with a doleful desert of the dumps. If these grave feasts are continued, may we not fancy Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, sitting or standing, solitary and alone, at once chairman, croupier, and orator, repulsing his thick-coming and melancholy fancies by speeches about nothing, addressed to nobody, and finding with philosophic mind a compensation in the very solitude? For the maxim " the more the merrier" does not apply to the scramble for place; and it would surely be a solace to "the Last Man" of the Massachusetts Democracy to remember, that while many graves had been filled, many snug situations had been left vacant. If it did happen that there was nobody to listen to Mr. Hallett's speeches, still there would be nobody to laugh. cough, and yawn at him-nobody, as he grew earnest, to go to sleep under his dilating nostrils-nothing to prevent him from talking from hour to hour until rosy morning. Now other folks intrude upon his privilege of palaver. The gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, the ex-warrior and the auctioneer. must remind everybody that it is his trade to talk; Nahum Capen, esq., who committed a petty larceny of the Boston Post-Office, is a man of loquacity as well as of letters; there is always the inevitable Charles Levi Woodbury, esq.; and Col. George is very apt to come down from New-Hampshire upon these occasions. Under such circum stances, the harangues of Mr. Hallett are necessarily clipped, docked, curtailed, abbreviated; while the interesting physical and psychological question of perpetual motion as to his tongue, and of a vacuum as to his head, remains, to the grief of the scientific. unsolved and apparently insoluble. The Revere House roysterers, on Monday eve

ning last, were in unusually lugubrious luck. They met to make merry over one dead man, and the good gods sent them two. John Brown, in a certain way, shared the honors of the occasion; and the faithful were able, when weary of weeping over the tomb in Tennessee, to solace themselves, by spitting upon the tomb at Elba. Strictly speaking, John Brown was the hero of the occasion Everybody had a kind word to say of him. Mr. Charles L. Woodbury spoke tenderly of him as "a cut-throat and a horse-thief." Mr. Wells dwelt rapturously upon the old man's strangulation. Col. John H. George having lashed those who "professed to preach the Gospel" while sympathizing with John Brown, the Rev. Mr. Gaylord of the Universalist persuasion "expressed his pleasure," ridiculing such small men as Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Then one Welcome B. Sayles of Providence, R. I., who came near the loss of his valuable life, while supporting Democracy in the person of Thomas W. Dorr, was very severe on traitors and demagogues. But what was singular, although it was fully admitted that John Brown was thoroughly hanged, nobedy appeared to be sure of it. He seems to have come to the supper unbidden, and to have spoiled the feast. It was in vain that Mr. Charles Levi blustered and boasted, with more energy than elegance, about "the flat-footed, unterrified and whole-hog De-" mecracy." John Brown was there. It was in vain that Mr. Hallett fought over the battle of New-Orleans-that Mr. Nahum Capen administered small doses of mild Democratic philosophy to the company-that Patrick Donahoe chanted "The Star-Spangled Banner"-vain was music, vain the rosy wine, vain the decorated and blazing saloon. Old John Brown bought no ticket-ate nothing, drank nothing, said nothing-but he was there. It did not drive him out of the heads or the quaking hearts of the diners and the drinkers, to call him a traitor, a cut-throat, and a horse thief. Black from the gallows, rigid in death, wrapped in the cerecloth of shame as in a wedding garment, he came to drop blood into the wine of the dismal merrymakers, and to garland their brows with rue and rosemary. Even in death he returned good for evil. Mr. Hallett and his friends wanted a skeleton for their feast, and John Brown magnanimously

supplied them. Although, upon the whole, this dinner may be regarded as a charmingly grevious success, it becomes important to inquire what is to be done for the raw material of anguish in years to come. It would certainly be unfortunate if the future good fortune of the country should leave these poor people bereft of sorrow and with no occasion for tears. But Mr. Hallett, with that prudence for which he is distinguished, has provided for this sadly prosperous condition of public affairs. Mr. Hallett has proclaimed himself a Nullifier. Mr. Hallett believes in State Sovereignty. Mr. Hallett declares that he is opposed to the coercion of a State to keep it in "the Union." Mr. Hallett has thus provided for many future funeral banquets. When South Carolina bolts, the Boston Democracy can dine. Should Alabama leave us, the Boston Democracy can wine. Should Georgia go, what a chance would there be for speeches prosy and pathetic If the Union half dissolved has awakened so much eloquence, piety, patriotism, and self-devotion, what would not the Union absolutely dissolved do for halting orators and half-fledged statesmen Imagine a star fallen from this our political firmament, and imagine Mr. Hallett, a new Archimedes, trying to get it back again. With the gradual dissolution of our glorious institutions, we can fancy a series of dinners at the Revere House, of meetings at the Academy of Music, which will make the fortunes of all who do not eat themselves into an apoplexy, or talk themselves into consumption. Mr. Hallet is clearly of the opinion that the Harper's Ferry affair is pretty nearly valuless already; and, no doubt, prays morning and evening for something more substantially disastrous.

DEMOCRACY AND DISUNION.

Objection is made to the confirmation of the Hon Charles James Faulkner as Minister to France, on the ground of his former Abolitionism. The fact that he was an Abolitionist some twenty odd years ago, is fully established in that instructive work. Helper's "Impending Crisis of the South." On page 98 of Helper, there is an extract from a speech of Mr. Faulkner's, delivered in the House of Delegates of Virginia, on January 20, 1832, which no Abolitionist could well surpass. We will quote a sentence or two by way of specimens:

"Sir, if there be one who concurs with that gentleman as to the bermless character of this institution, let me request him to

compare the condition of the siarcholding portion of this Commonwealth, barren, devolate, and seared, as it were, by the averaging hand of Hearen, with the description which we have of this country from those who first broke its virgin soil. To what is this charge sacribable? A lone to the withering and bleating effects of Slovers."

"To that vice in the organization of society, by which one half of its inhabitants are arrayed in interest and feeling against the other half—to that unfortunate state of society in which freemen regard labor as disgraceful, and slaves shrink from it as a burden tyranically imposed upon them."

"In the language of the wise and patriotic Jefferson, You must approach it—you must bear it—you must adopt some plan of enuncipation, or worse will follow." We have read of a club of convivial gentlemen who determined to eat an annual dinner together.

As years flew by, seat after seat became empty,

Again, on page 175 of Helper, we find a much arger portion of the same speech. In this extract. Mr. Faulkner argues at length that, as slave property is a nuisance, and injurious to society, it may be destroyed or abolished, without the owner having any right to compensation. We quote a few samples:

There is no obligation upon society to continue your righ There is no companion approves to the best interests of S one moment after it becomes injurious to the best interests of S elety nor to compensate you for the loss of that, the deprivation of which is demanded by the best interests of the State, and

ciety, nor to compensate you for the loss of that, the deprivation of which is demanded by the best interests of the State, and in which general benefit you participate."

"And why must something be done? Because, if not, says the gentleman from Campbell, the throats of the white people of Virginia will be cut. No, says the gentleman from Dinwidne—"The whites cannot be conquered; the throats of ine blacks will be cut." It is a trifling difference, to be sure, Sir, and maters not to the argument. For the fact is conceded, that one race or the other must be exterminated."

"Slavery, it is admitted, is an evil. It is an institution which preases heavily against the best interests of the State. It banshes free white labor—it exterminates the mechanic, the artish, the manufacturer. It deprives them of occupation. It deprives them of bread. It converts the energy of a community into indelence, its power into inbuchlity, its efficiency into examination for the individual of the extermination? Shall society suffer that the slave-bolder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh?"

"Sir, so great and oversbadewing are the evils of Slavery—so sensibly are they felt by those who have traced the causes of our national decline—so perceptible is the poisonous operation of its principles in the varied and diversined interest of this common interest and the varied and diversined interest of this common tendency as to justify the application of any ramedy which, under the great law of the State necessity, we might consider and risable."

It must be admitted that at the present day this

It must be admitted that at the present day this would be considered incendiary language; and it is not surprising that a book which contains a good deal of this style of eloquence should be displeasing to the statesmen whose former opinions are thus distinctly set forth.

But it is not on this account that we object to Mr. Faulkner. In our view he is not a bit more disqualified by his former Free-Soilism than were those two renegades of New-York, John A. Dix and John Van Buren, either of whom would have sold his immortality to get this very French mis-

We resist Mr. Faulkner's appointment, no because he was an Abolitionist a quarter of a century ago, but because he is a Disunionist now. Only the other day, he is reported to have spoken in public commendation of Gov. Wise's famous plan of seizing on Washington if Col. Fremont had been elected President. This alone is a sufficient reason why he should be excluded from every honor and every office in the gift of the American Government. The man who can contemplate revolution and civil war with complacency is not fit to represent the republic at any foreign Court. We hope the Republican Senators will not merely oppose Mr. Faulkner's confirmation to the last, but will see that the debates respecting him are held in open session, so that the public may know who dodges and who faces the subject like a man. And we remind the Democrats that the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Faulkner, under the circumstances, will only the more ineradicably fix upon that party the charge of Disunionism, to which all its recent proceedings have rendered it liable. The appointment of Mr. Faulkner is a flagrant act of hostility to the Union; let us see if the Senate will venture upon its consummation.

MH. BRECKINBIDGE.

Mr. Breckinridge's proverbial luck seems to have turned. He has long enjoyed the reputstion of always being able to carry everything before him politically; but he has failed this time. His friends, headed by James B. Clay of Ashland, pushed him as hard as they could at the recent Democratic State Convention in Kentucky, for the Presidency, but were worsted. The majority of the Convention were for Mr. Guthrie, and chose delegates accordngly. Of the twenty-four men elected by that body to go to Charleston, twenty-one are reported to be for Guthrie, two for Breckinrige, and one for Douglas. The Convention say nothing in their resolutions about the tariff question, though Mr. Guthrie is intended for the Pennsylvania market. Neither is there anything said in reference to the necessity of the protection of Slavery by Congressin the Territories. In his late speech before the members of the Kentucky Legislature, Mr. Breckinridge took ground in favor of such legislation. Whether there is any serious collision between the two wings of the Democratic party in Kentucky (the Demoeratic party has two wings everywhere) on this point, does not appear in the published proceedings of the Convention. Mr. Breckinridge has been in Washington long enough to know that the controlling power of the party to which he belongs lies with the extreme Southern men; and in his speech he trimmed his sails accordingly. By this time he has discovered that his course did not exactly suit Kentucky. But Mr. Guthrie, personally, on the tariff, and now, on the point of ignoring the Slave Code for the Territories, will not be a favorite candidate of the South. They do not want him, and probably will not touch him. Mr. Breckinridge, o pitting himself against Guthrie on this question of protecting Slavery in the Territories, probably had an eve to the future as well as the present. But having come to the point that all our Democratic politicians reach, sooner or later, where he has to indulge in some tight-rope performances, it is difficult to say just how long he will be able to keep his balance. Evidently, he is no Blondin yet in politics. He has tripped on his first difficult performance.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. There is no nistake, therefore, in the fact that that Territory does not want that peculiar institution. Now, the innocents were informed at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, both by the terms of that measure, and by the repeated declarations of the men who originated and passed it, that the Territories organized under it would be perfectly free o settle the question of Slavery "in their own way." We Republicans were pronounced immensely unreasonable because we refused to concur in such a settlement of the question. We all know what has happened in Kansas. Now what do we see in Nebraska. That Territory has declared that it does not want and will not have Slavery. Under the Kansas-Nebraska bill this would seem to settle the question. But does it? Not at all. At this point the President steps in and says the Territorial Legislature has no power to prohibit Slavery, and that it is a "mystery" how anybody could ever have thought otherwise. And we are informed by the telegraph, what we suppose will turn out to be true, that Gov. Black, Mr. Buchanan's representative in that Territory, will veto the measure, and thus leave the Territory open to Slavery despite the wishes of the people.

This is a fair example of the way of which the people of the North have been bamboozled and deceived in regard to the Slavery question ever since

the hat attempt was made to apply the " Wilmot" to the Territories. Here is one of the Territories that Mr. Webster considered to be protected by the "will of God." But the "Will"of Mr. Buchanas is nevertheless strong enough to keep Slavery there, and it would stay there but for the parsistent and determined efforts of the Republic as to kick it out Whether the collision here intimated between hertile " wifls," in which the President has the advantage, actually exists, we shall not attempt to docide. The fact is so, or else Mr. Webster, 6once in his life, at least, is greatly mistaken.

THE CRIMINALS DISCOVERED. The guilt of the Lawrence massacre would seem

to be fixed where it belongs. In the course of the Coroner's inquest, on Thursday, Mr. John B. Tuttle of Lowell, a brick mason of thirty-four years' experience, by whom the Pemberton Mill was erect ed, testified that the work was done according to the directions of Charles H. Bigelow, Engineer of he Company, and Benjamin Cooledge. We quote

the directions of Charles H. Bigelow, Engineer of he Company, and Benjamin Cooledge. We quote in full the evidence of this witness:

"The contract was made with Charles H. Bigelow, Engineer of the Corporation; had nothing to do with the foundation; should think the foundation was above five feet deep an the Zast side; while we were building the mill, we got our water; I thought at the time the water came from the canal, but have had some doubt about it since. In about two months there was a drouth and this water dried up. It was constantly running through the stones of the foundation toward the lower end of the mill. The pliaster in the fourth story were dropped to four inches, Orders these came from Mr. Bigelow to dispense with the pliasters altogether, among they were dropped to four inches, orders these came from Mr. Bigelow to dispense with the pliasters altogether, among times afterward, and have never changed it, that the walls were too weak for such a building. I told Mr. Bigelow so when we were ordered to put projectious upon the walls to rest the timbers upon. I expressed my opinion at the time, and many times afterward, and have never changed it, that the walls were too weak for such a building. I told Mr. Bigelow so when we were building it. I told Mr. Putans, one of the conners, on, in Boston. I told many others the same thing. I do not know of any other large mill with scales so weak as the Pemberton, and I never want to hear of one. The building was much cut up with windows, which weakened it. We had orders every day from Capt. Bigelow and Benj. Cooledge, the Engineer. We have generally built mills twenty-eight inches, including a space of four inches on the first story, dropping to sixteen inches at the top. Witness expressed some doubt shout finding out from the appearance of the foundation now, if it should be cleared. The ausli width of mills is 46 feet. There were irons on the ends of the floor timbers, turned up, but they did not connect with the outer wall. It would have added strength to t so short that they entered but a little way into the wall, and rested mainly upon the brick projections. When the timbers were brought and discovered to be too short, the wall had been carried so high that it was necessary to tear it down in those piaces where the timbers were to rest, and build in the protect Unless the parties here indicated can set aside

the force of this testimony, public opinion will hold them responsible for this most dreadful and heartrending destruction of human life. It remains to be seen whether the law of Massachusetts will hold them responsible also.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

The Virginia Legislature have appointed a Joint Committee to receive Mr. Memminger, the Commissioner from South Carolina, who is expected to arrive here on Thursday evening next.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst., says that Assistant Postmaster King has written a letter to the Postmaster of New-Orleans, instructing him, as the distance from New-Orleans to San Francisco overland.

distance from New-Orleans to San Francisco overland via San Antonio, is less than 3,000 miles, to charge only

via San Antonio, is less than s, on letters by that route, single postage, three cents, on letters by that route. The receipts into the Treasury for the last week, for Cuetoms and Treasury Notes, are about two millions, which, added to the amount on hand in the previous week, makes upward of six and a half millions, subect to draft.

Reliable letters from Sonora say that Capt. Porter's

mission there is a failure, he having been overreached by Governor Pesquiera and his Secretary of State, and that nothing better need be expected until our Government shall enforce reparation for the outrages ted on Captain Ewell.

ted on Captain Ewell.

Influential Mexicans were so anxious to learn the views of President Buchanan with regard to the establishment of military posts in Chihuahua, that they lishment of military posts in Chihushua, that they made arrangements to express his Message from El Paso to Chihushua City in thirty-six hours. The leading Mexicans are secretly in favor of such occu-

The people of Arizona, at the latest accounts, were discussing the question of a provisional government or distinct organization from New-Mexico, in case Congress fails to establish a territorial government for

Arizona.

The reports of the mining companies for the last month show an increased yield of silver.

Congress will be presented with evidence that decrease now contains a population of ten thousand.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1860.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMITH (Dem., Va.) said there were two propositions in the resolution of Mr. Clark of Missouri. The first was that the doctrines of Helper's book are insurrectionary and hostile to the peace of the country—and was not this true to the very letter? He asked the question. The next was that no member of this House who indorsed and recommended the doctrines and sentiments therein affirmed is fit to be the Speaker of this House. Was not this also true? He wanted on answer.

of this House. Was not this also true? He wanted an answer.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) wished only to say to the gentlemen of the House and the country that, when the gentleman denounces that book without limitation as an incendiary production, he denounces the last will and testament of Washington, a copy of which is contained in that book. The resolution denounces the declaration of the Convention of Virginia of 1774, instructing the Congress at Philadelphia in that year. The resolution denounces all the truthful words of that distinguished Governor of Virginia, McDowell, namely:

words of that distinguished Governor of Virginia, McDowell, namely:

"You make the yoke of your slave to labor like an ex.
"You make the yoke of your slave to labor like an ex.
"You make the yoke of your slave to labor like and yet the idea that he was crosted free will abide with him, because he has the right to the hope of immeriality."

The resolution denounces the living sontiment of Jeferson, copied from his Notes on Virginia, namely:
"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and it berry."

The gentlemen from Virginia should also remember that the demunciation in the resolution is a denunciathat the demunciation in the resolution is a denunciathat the demunciation in the resolution is a denunciathat the demunciation in the resolution by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association by the members was said in the articles of association of the members was said in the articles of association of the members was said in the articles of association of the members was said in the proposed to the traffic in slaves." The resolution also denounces that part of the Declaration of Independence which holds those truths self-evident that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain iralicable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happinees, &c., and that when any form of government becomes destructive of any of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. The word "abolish" is embodied in this memorable declaration, for which your (to Mr. Smith) and my father fought through the storm and and darkness of a seven years war.

Mr. SMITH replied; he hoped th

Smith) and my rather longer through the south and and darkness of a seven years war.

Mr. SMITH replied; he hoped the House understood the member from Ohio indorses the Helper book.

Mr. BINGHAM—I ask the gentleman whether he repudiates these sentiments?

Mr. SMITH—That is not the question.

Mr. SMITH—Int is not the question.

Mr. BINGHAM—It is not, hey?

Mr. SMITH—I wish the House and the country to understand that he indorses the Helper book. For this he deserves the detestation and scorn of every man who forms part of the American Union. (Applause.)

The gentleman refers to the sentiments of distin-